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USSR WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS,  
18 - 30 MAY 1952

20 May 1952

On 18 and 19 May, cold weather with precipitation continued in most of the European USSR. It was warm only in the Urals. Quite heavy frosts were recorded during the night of 19 May in the Baltic countries, Belorussia, northwestern Ukraine, and in the central and northwestern regions of the European USSR.

On 19 May, noon temperatures were 2 degrees [all temperatures centigrade] in Syktyvkar and Kirov, 4 in Leningrad, Minsk, and Kazan', 5 in Riga, 6 in Odessa, 8 in Simferopol', 9 in Kursk, Kuybyshev, and Gor'kiy, 10 in Moscow and L'vov, 11 in Kiev and Saratov, 12 in Tambov, 13 in Voronezh, Dnepropetrovsk, and Rostov on the Don, 15 in Krasnodar, 18 in Stalingrad, 25 in Chkalov, and 26 in Sverdlovsk.

On 17 and 18 May, heavy rains of more than 10 millimeters fell in the Ukraine, Northern Caucasus, Rostov Oblast, Middle Volga Region, and in the central and northeastern European USSR. Light rains were recorded in Belorussia and the Baltic countries.

The rains moistened the soil well and created good conditions for the growth of agricultural crops. Winter crops are heading in Rostov and Nikolayev oblasts; spring wheat has entered the tube stage in Nikolayev Oblast and the bushing stage in southern Rostov Oblast. In Bashkir ASSR spring crops have begun to sprout generally.

Very warm weather with daytime temperatures of 23-28 degrees prevailed in Western Siberia. In Eastern Siberia lower temperatures accompanied by strong winds and by rain continued.

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In Kazakhstan and Central Asia the weather was very warm and dry. In the Samarkand area winter wheat has reached milky maturity and spring crops are in the bushing stage.

22 May 1952

On 20 and 21 May, cold and rainy weather continued throughout the European USSR except the Urals. During the night of 21 May, light frosts were recorded in the Baltic countries, Belorussia, and the southwestern Ukraine.

On 21 May, it was warmer in some areas than the day before. Daytime temperatures were 28 degrees in Ufa, 26 in Chkalov, 20 in Krasnodar and Tbilisi, 18 in Rostov on the Don, 17 in Stalingrad and Saratov, 16 in Tambov, 15 in Gor'kiy, Sverdlovsk, and Kuybyshev, 14 in Simferopol', 10 in Dnepropetrovsk, Kursk, Orel, and Kazan', 9 in Riga, 8 in Leningrad, Kiev, and Arkhangel'sk, 4 in L'vov and Moscow, and 3 in Minsk and Vologda.

On 20 May, heavy snow fell in Komi ASSR. Considerable precipitation in the form of rain and wet snow was recorded in the central regions, Lithuania, and Belorussia. Heavy rains, amounting to 15-20 millimeters locally, fell during the day in the Ukraine, Northern Caucasus, and Middle and Lower Volga regions.

The rains moistened the soil well and created good conditions for the growth and development of agricultural crops. On 20 May, winter rye was beginning to enter the tube stage in Leningrad, Yaroslavl', Ivanovo, Gor'kiy, Ul'yanovsk, and Kuybyshev oblasts.

Rye is heading in southern Lithuanian SSR, southern Belorussian SSR, the Ukraine, Northern Caucasus, and Rostov Oblast; in the southern Ukraine it is flowering. Winter wheat is in the tube stage throughout the area south of a line running through Leningrad, Moscow, Vladimir, and Kuybyshev.

It was very warm and dry in Western Siberia. Temperatures were 27 degrees in Omsk, 24 in Barnaul, 21 in Novosibirsk, and 18 in Krasnoyarsk. Winter rye has entered the tube stage in southern Krasnoyarsk Kray.

Cold weather continued in Eastern Siberia. It was very warm and mostly dry in Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

24 May 1952

On 23 May, it became somewhat warmer in the northern and central European USSR; the warmer weather spread southward and southeastward.

On 23 May, noon temperatures were 9 degrees in Minsk and Riga, 11 in Arkhangel'sk and L'vov, 13 in Leningrad and Kiev, 14 in Kursk and Moscow, 16 in Gor'kiy and Simferopol', 17 in Kishinev and Dnepropetrovsk, 18 in Kazan', 20 in Kirov and Saratov, 22 in Stalingrad and Kuybyshev, 24 in Rostov on the Don, 25 in Ufa, and 27 in Chkalov.

Heavy rains, totaling more than 10 millimeters locally, fell in Belorussia and locally in the central regions on 22 May. Light precipitation fell in the Northwest and Urals.

During the first half of 23 May, light rains were recorded in Belorussia, the eastern central regions, and locally in the Transcaucasus.

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Spring wheat is bushing in Kuybyshev and Saratov oblasts and sprouting in Moscow Oblast. The warmer weather is promoting the growth of spring wheat in the central regions. Winter rye has begun to head in the central chernozem zone.

On 23 May, it became considerably cooler in Western Siberia. Temperatures fell 10-15 degrees during the 24-hour period. Daytime temperatures were 9 degrees in Tobol'sk and Vovosibirsk, 16 in Omsk, and 17 in Barnaul. It became considerably warmer in Eastern Siberia; temperatures rose 15-18 degrees during the day.

Spring crops are sprouting generally in Krasnoyarsk Kray. Winter rye has entered the tube stage around Barnaul.

It was dry and very warm in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. During the day, the temperature rises to 30 degrees.

In southern Kazakhstan, winter wheat is flowering and spring grains are heading. In Tadzhikistan, cherries are ripening, potatoes are flowering, and cotton is budding.

27 May 1952

On 25 and 26 May, cloudy weather with rain and local thundershowers continued in the western, central, and southern European USSR. It became considerably warmer in the northern regions; the daytime temperature was higher there than in the southern regions. Very warm weather without precipitation prevailed in the Volga Region and the Urals.

On 26 May, noon temperatures were 9 degrees in Minsk, 10 in L'vov, 12 in Orel, 13 in Krasnodar, Kiev, Riga, and Leningrad, 14 in Rostov on the Don and Moscow, 15 in Kursk and Syktyvkar, 16 in Voronezh, Voroshilovgrad, Odessa, Kishinev, and Simferopol', 18 in Vologda and Arkhangel'sk, 19 in Dnepropetrovsk, 20 in Kirov, 21 in Stalingrad, 22 in Saratov, 25 in Sverdlovsk and Ufa, and 28 in Chkalov and Kazan'.

On 25 May, heavy rains, totaling 10-17 millimeters locally, fell in Belorussia, the central regions, eastern Ukraine, and the Kuban'. Light precipitation fell in the northern regions.

The rains and the warmer weather which succeeded them have created favorable growing conditions for crops.

In Western Siberia, it was slightly cloudy, dry, and very warm. In the southern portion, spring crops are sprouting generally, and winter grains are entering the tube stage.

It was very warm and dry in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. In Uzbekistan, spring wheat is flowering, and winter grains have reached waxy maturity.

[There was no weather report in the issue for 29 May 1952.]

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31 May 1952

On 29 and 30 May, moderately warm, unstable weather with partial cloudiness and local showers and thunderstorms prevailed in most of the European USSR. It became considerably warmer in the Center and Volga Region. The weather remained cool only in the western regions, Crimea, and North Caucasus.

On 30 May, noon temperatures rose to 10 degrees in Riga, 13 in Minsk, 14 in L'vov, 17 in Krasnodar, 19 in Rostov on the Don, Simferopol', and Leningrad, 20 in Kursk, 22 in Kazan', Moscow, Tambov, Saratov, and Odessa, 23 in Kirov and Kishinev, 24 in Gor'kiy, Stalingrad, and Yerevan, 26 in Kuybyshev, 28 in Sverdlovsk, and 29 in Ufa and Chkalov.

On 29 May, heavy downpours occurred locally in the Caucasus, east of the Volga River, Ukraine, and the western and central regions. In some parts of Moscow, 23 millimeters of precipitation fell. On 30 May, light rains fell in the Baltic countries.

The moderately warm weather with precipitation is creating very good conditions for the growth of agricultural crops.

Winter rye is beginning to head in the Buzuluk and Moscow areas. Winter wheat is flowering in Dagestan. Spring crops have formed the third leaf in the central regions and are entering the tube stage in the North Caucasus.

Very warm and dry weather prevailed in Western Siberia. On 30 May, noon temperatures were 29 degrees in Tobol'sk and Omsk, 28 in Novosibirsk, and 27 in Barnaul.

Very warm and dry weather, favorable for the growth and development of cotton, prevailed generally in Central Asia.

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